

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor

THE STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

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England and America.

The honors the English are bestowing on Mr. Choate are unusual, and he is assured by them, well deserved. They are certainly very gratifying to the people of the United States. He is a representative of this country in its best estate and its best purposes. He is more than a great lawyer, a finished speaker, a ready wit and a master of after-dinner banter. There are added to his personal accomplishments and good nature a sturdy character and a true Americanism which have told in all of his success in life, and consequently during his occupancy of the office he is on the eve of relinquishing. In London he has been an influence for much good in strengthening the new ties that now bind the people of that country to the people of this. As a public servant he has acquitted himself excellently.

In the past forty years we have given of our best to England in filling the post of representative at the Court of St. James. John Welsh of Philadelphia was a fine specimen of the American man of business. Mr. Foster and Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hay, in a country where scholarship counts for so much, held their own in the most distinguished English company. Mr. Bayard was a disclosure of how a man might spend a long life in active American politics and preserve his dignity and keep his reputation untarnished. Mr. Phelps showed the thoroughness of the American lawyer at the top of his profession, and now Mr. Choate has added to that good impression and been rewarded for his labors.

In Whitelaw Reid the English will receive one of the most distinguished of American journalists. And if the law and letters and business have played their part in the softening of old asperities between the two peoples and bringing them to a better understanding, journalism has not been idle, nor have its labors been without results. For a long time, it is true, English newspapers treated America roughly, and American newspapers replied in kind. But today the English journaling with an anti-American tone is a rare exception, while in the United States the prevailing editorial tone in the treatment of English purposes and prospects is that of cordial appreciation and good wishes.

As in the awarding of this high honor journalism's day has arrived, both England and America are to be congratulated that Mr. Reid has been selected for the honor, and we may all be sure that he will wear it well.

Queer Doings at Harrisburg.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, which has just adjourned, did some peculiar things during the session, but nothing more remarkable than the submission to the governor of a bill which had not passed both houses. This appears to have been the case with an important measure for the reorganization of the school system of Philadelphia. A bill of this character was indeed passed by the house and sent to the senate, but it did not please the machine leaders, who ordered the drafting of an amendment so radical as to offer the aspect of a virtually new bill. Under the rules of the legislature, whenever a substitute is offered, it takes a new number, superseding the old bill as a distinct proposition. The senate passed the new bill, and instead of concurring, the house voted again on its old measure, and gave its concurrent approval to that instead of the new. Consequently, the governor is faced with the nice legal question of the validity of the measure laid before him. He must either approve it in the face of the plain letter of the law or else disapprove it in the face of the plain wishes of the machine, which seeks to curtail the power of the Philadelphia school board.

In this respect the unfortunate chief executive of Pennsylvania is in a plight similar to that in relation to the so-called ripper bills, which seek to concentrate administrative power over the police and public works in the municipal legislature of Philadelphia. The machine wants these bills approved, and the public sentiment of the city is distinctly opposed. A revolution is in evidence; perhaps only one of those spasmodic rebellions against the machine power which occur occasionally without results, or perhaps this time a formidable revolt. The governor has granted a hearing next week on the bills, and will soon be compelled to announce himself as for or against the machine.

The record of this legislature has been one of ruthless machine work, of jangling measures through regardless of public wish or even of rules of procedure. On one of the most important of the ripper bills members were recorded as voting in favor who were absent from Harrisburg or ill at their hotels, and one member at least was recorded as voting yes when he had in fact voted no. It has been a long time since Pennsylvania was so agitated over the antics of the machine and legislators and the audacity of the leaders. The good citizens of Philadelphia, feeling the grip of the machine tighten upon them, are crying, "How long, oh Lord, how long?"

The ear has heard so few explosions in the vicinity of the palace that he is beginning to be hopeful about affairs in general, including the situation in Asia.

The Washington base ball club had the touch of stage fright at the first appearance which all great performers declare is inevitable.

John Paul Jones.

One hundred and twelve years ago John Paul Jones died in Paris and was there buried. He had rendered brilliant and valuable services to the cause of the American colonists in the war of independence. His exploits on the sea were of the foremost of the world's marine fighters. But after the war Jones felt that there was a broader field for his activities in Europe than in the United States, and remained abroad during the remainder of his life, accepting service in the Russian navy and serving with his characteristic energy in a campaign against the Turks. He had received the thanks of Congress for his services during the revolution, and after his return to Paris in broken health a commission was sent to him naming him commissioner and consul of the United States at Algiers. He died, however, July 6, 1792, before receiving it. Paris was then in the throes of the revolution, but the national convention paused in the midst of its executive discussions to send a deputation to attend his funeral.

Of late years the true significance and value of this man's services have been more accurately estimated in the United States, and recently a movement to secure the removal of his remains to these shores has been under way, finally resulting in a formal commission to the American ambassador at Paris to discover the last resting place and to provide for the transfer of the casket to the United States. The story of Ambassador Porter's search has been of continuous interest. In the changes that have swept over Paris during the past century landmarks have been so altered as to make the investigation of extreme difficulty and much doubt.

But now comes word, in gratifying terms of positive assurance, that the casket has been exhumed and the remains are found to be in a remarkable state of preservation, with many positive signs of identity. Considering the lapse of time this result is most satisfactory. It is recorded that it was Jones' wish that his body be brought to America, although he was a native of Scotland. There are signs that those who prepared the body for burial took precautions common in those days for the preservation of the remains, doubtless anticipating the removal to the United States, and it is unquestionably due to this fact that the after hundred and twelve years it is possible for Ambassador Porter to announce positively that he has succeeded in his search, despite the lack of a plate or of any metal articles in the casket which would serve as undeniable evidence of identity.

Thus will the wish of the great sea fighter of the revolution be finally executed. He will be brought here to rest forever, and doubtless his tomb will become a center of patriotic interest, inspiring instructive study of his period and his exploits.

Politics and the Bench.

When Judge Parker and Judge Herrick were defeated last fall many people hoped and believed that the politicians had been taught a lesson; that they would not soon again go to the bench for candidates for political office. Judge Parker's race was something of a fiasco, while that of Judge Herrick was only saved from that classification by the factional differences that existed among the New York republicans. Neither man showed himself qualified for political leadership, and regret was general that they had been tempted to give up places which they had been filling so satisfactorily to themselves and to the public.

But the politicians, it seems, were not taught a lesson. They are still drawing on the bench for candidates. They drew a prize in Chicago in Judge Dunne. He proved to be the very man the democrats wanted for their emergency. He took hold like an old hand at the bench, and defeated after a spirited fight a former worthy of his steel. Whether he serves as satisfactorily in the office of mayor as he served on the bench remains to be seen. But he proved to be a good political campaigner, and that was what the politicians who nominated him had in view.

The latest member of the bench to yield to temptation is Judge Paynter of the Kentucky court of appeals. He has offered his resignation in opposition to Mr. Blackburn, and it is understood, the support of Gov. Beckham and his machine. In this case it is a return to politics by one who began in that field. Judge Paynter served several terms in Congress when quite a young man, though without special distinction. He then ascended the bench, and now has six years of his second term there before him. The salary is five thousand dollars a year, and the duties of the place are by no means onerous.

Mr. Blackburn opened his campaign on Monday, and expressed regret at the absence of his opponent. He had challenged him to a series of joint debates, and had Judge Paynter's letter declining. He then expressed the opinion that Judge Paynter should imitate Judge Parker, and resign from the bench. The ball opens thus very promisingly, and the situation in one of its phases resembles that in Virginia. Paynter is pitched against organization. Mr. Blackburn is a veteran stumpster, and Beckham machine has a cog in every county in the commonwealth. The legislature to make the choice of senator will be elected in November, and there will be no dull days in the blue grass country between now and then.

Tom Johnson.

Of the municipal campaigns on the cards for next fall, that at Cleveland will not be the least interesting. Cleveland is the home of Tom Johnson and the scene of his most famous exploits. He is at present the mayor of that city, and he wants another term. He attended the Chicago-Jefferson dinner, shook hands with Mayor Dunne, and congratulated him on his election. His heart is in the cause for which Judge Dunne, even more conspicuously than himself, now stands. Mr. Johnson is not a jealous man, and so gracefully yields leadership to his Chicago friend. But he will labor in the ranks as diligently as he did while in the command, and the republicans are advised that they must put up their strongest man against him. Representative Burton, who has made a name for himself in Congress, is his choice, and the republican nomination for mayor is to be offered to him. The machine is striking everywhere while the iron is hot, Chicago has given the cue, and every anvil will presently be ringing. The year is not to be dull because no national election is scheduled, and Tom Johnson is going to be a figure in the fight.

The Wisconsin legislature, which recently considered the banishment of corsets, now proposes a special tax for bachelors. Cupid is evidently booked for trouble in Wisconsin.

The school children who presented the President with a big stick would doubtless have been willing to donate the master's favorite birch for the occasion.

A new theory as to sun spots has been evolved, but it is not sufficiently close to popular interest to crowd out the local news.

Russia is throwing out dark hints that Lovtensky will make the Japanese navy look like a fleet of fishing smacks.

The principal difference between Raisoul and the Sultan of Morocco seems to be that Raisoul is more businesslike.

There are some who are opposed to foreign or any other kind of labor on the Panama canal.

The meat men are putting up prices in order to pay their traveling expenses.

A Great Day for Lawyers.

A New York lawyer in jail in Guatemala City for contempt of court? Surely the State Department should move energetically in his case. This is no time for a New York lawyer to be in jail away from home, or even away from home out of jail. His place is at home, where litigation is looming up higher than ever, and where legal fees should soon begin to break the record both for size and number. The Equitable Life Insurance Company's tangle, some of the work being done at Albany by the legislature, and some of Tammany's performance in the city are said to be very promising from the attorney's point of view, and everybody is alert. It is even intimated that Mr. Choate, who is on the eve of retiring from the English mission, full of glory and comfortable in fortune, may reopen his law office upon his return home, the inducements are so tempting.

But New York has no monopoly of this good thing. If one turns to Chicago he finds rich prospects for the lawyers there. The municipal ownership of public works should open up a fine field of litigation. The problem is new and far-reaching, hundreds of millions are involved, and petitions and cross-petitions should be as thick as leaves on summer trees. If the leading lawyers of the Windy City are not in the end very materially the better off for Judge Dunne's election to the majority they are enjoying an undeserved prestige.

And from Chicago this problem promises to spread to Boston and San Francisco, and sooner or later it will probably be proposed to Philadelphia. The country will be all attention when the latter city is reached, for then the problem will encounter that widely advertised member of the profession, the Philadelphia lawyer. He has long been famous. To say of a question, that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, has been to admit that it was easily beyond the powers of everybody else. So that when this sort of litigation begins in the City of Brotherly Love, and the pick of its famous bar get to work, there should be great enlightenment on the one hand and monumental retaliation on the other.

It is easily to be seen, therefore, that when the news of this situation penetrates to that prison house in Guatemala City the unhappy New York lawyer now languishing there will feel other and maybe sharper pangs than those attending incarceration under ordinary circumstances. He should apologize to the court and come home immediately.

Santos-Dumont talks so confidently about his airship that it seems only a question of a short time when he will be taking up the subjects of rebates and passes.

The presidential party was doubtless provided enough to take along a few cans of corned beef instead of depending solely on the bear hunts for meat.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago is not being allowed much time by the strikers to theorize on the beauties of government ownership.

The Nevada prospector who got rid of \$35,000 in less than a week has perfected a reliable get-poor-quick scheme.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Beneficiaries.

"Is your husband buying any Easter gowns this year?" asked the curious woman.

"Several of them," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "but the bookmakers' wives are wearing them."

Caution.

"What are you going to do with your enormous accumulation of wealth?" "Hold on to it," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "My observation is that a rich man isn't criticised much until he begins looking around to find a way to get rid of his money."

Tough.

He figured on the price of meat. And sighed, "My coin they lay for." This steak, alas! is tough to eat. And also tough to pay for."

"Dar is two kinds of 'don't worry,'" said Uncle Eben. "Some folks don't worry because they have too much intelligence, and some other folks don't worry because they ain't got sense enough to know when it's time to be skayht."

Power.

"Do you think that history tells the exact truth about great men?" "Certainly not," answered Senator Sorghum. "A man who is competent to rule legislators and soldiers ought to be able to have pretty much his own way with a few historians."

A Spring Poem.

'Tis not the purring of the brook That tells us spring is here; 'Tis not the meadow's verdant look That once was dull and drear. 'Tis not the balmy atmosphere, 'Tis not the robin's call; It is the umpire's voice so clear. In sharp command, "Play ball!"

Change the Date.

From the Army and Navy Journal. The need of changing the date for the inauguration of Presidents from March 4 to a day later in the season is sharply emphasized by the death of Senator Bates, Tennessee and Senator Azpiz, the Mexican ambassador, both of whom fell victims to the inauguration of President Roosevelt. There is no more undesirable period in the whole year for such ceremonies than the first week of March. The weather at that time is uncertain and generally stormy, disagreeable and altogether unsuitable for ceremonies involving the assembling of large crowds in the open air. There is a long list of tragedies directly resulting from the fixing of inauguration day on March 4, the victims including one President—William Henry Harrison—and scores of other public men of distinction. There are innumerable arguments against so early a date, and scarcely a sound one in favor of it, and for that reason the movement now afoot looking to the adoption of May 1 as inauguration day deserves the warmest support. Washington was inaugurated on April 30, and that date or a later one should be adopted for the inauguration of future Presidents.

Plant Trees.

From the Spokane Spokesman. A noble tree is one of the most beautiful and useful things in nature. It is a delight to the eye, it furnishes grateful shade in the heat of summer, and gives protection from the blasts of winter. It is an indispensable ornament to a city, and a country district without trees is lacking in the things essential to the enjoyment of life to the view. Through the establishment of arbor day many sections of the country are now covered with a sturdy growth of young trees for which coming generations will be profoundly grateful.

Another "Fride of the Navy."

From the Nashville American. The people of Tennessee expect the legislature to appropriate the sum of money asked for the purchase of a silver service for the Tennessee. When completed, the Tennessee will be the pride of the navy, combining the weight and strength of the battleship with the swiftness of a cruiser. It will unquestionably be a flagship and will be one of the most conspicuous, if not the most conspicuous, ship in the navy.

Advances in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis News. Commend us to Indiana for a model, hustling legislature. The past sixty-one days' session has been full of good works. Many reform laws have been passed, a new hospital for insane (the fifth), a village for epileptics, extensive new locations for the Girls Industrial School and the School for the Deaf provided for and increased facilities for many other institutions. The total appropriations for betterments aggregate \$2,230,000.

Darkest Kansas.

From the Chicago News. John D. Rockefeller is giving thousands to foreign missions, although he must feel in his heart that Kansas is as much in need of missionaries as is darkest Africa.

Send to Suz.

From the Chicago Tribune. Thus far it has not occurred to Mr. Shonts to send to Suz for a canal expert.

The Fleets.

From the Boston Transcript. The farther out of sight the fleets get the more we seem to hear about them.

300 1-lb. loaves to the barrel.

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THERE'S no single wheat flour that combines every essential requisite to the production of PERFECT BREAD. Spring wheat flour gives wholesomeness and nourishing value. Winter wheat flour gives whiteness and lightness. "Blend" the two in proper proportions—and the result is

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Paris and London Millinery, Silks, Dress Goods, Ready-to-Wear Garments for women and children, Paris Lingerie and Corsets, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Silk Waists and Petticoats, Separate Skirts, Hosiery, Shoes, Men's Hats, Men's and Boys' Haberdashery. Also imported Novelties in Leather and Fancy Goods, Sterling Silver Articles, Dainty China, Rich Cut-Glass, Easter Cards and Leaflets, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals, Toys and hundreds of other appropriate novelties in myriad forms emblematic of Eastertide.

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Mannish effects in checks, stripes and plaids, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 the yard.

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Silk and Wool Eolienne, a very bright, silky fabric, in colors suitable for evening or street wear; 44 inches wide; \$1.25 a yard.

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Armure, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.

Henrietta, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 a yard.

Twine Cloth, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard.

Wool Crepe de Chine, 75c., 85c. and \$1.00 a yard.

Mohair Brilliantine, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 a yard.

Mohair Sicilian, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 a yard.

Storm Serge, 50c., 60c., 75c. and \$1.00 a yard.

Imperial Serge, 68c., 75c. and \$1.00 a yard.

Check Mohairs, \$2.00 a yard.

Fancy Mohairs, 75c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 a yard.

Chiffon Cheviot, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Cheviot, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard.

Surah Serge, 68c., 75c. and \$1.00 a yard.

Chiffon Broadcloth, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.75 a yard.

Chiffon Voile, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00 a yard.

Etamine, 75c., \$1